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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/710,454	07/13/2004	Robert M. Schmidt	LEAR 04923 PUS	4453
34007	7590	11/09/2009	EXAMINER	
BROOKS KUSHMAN P.C. / LEAR CORPORATION 1000 TOWN CENTER TWENTY-SECOND FLOOR SOUTHFIELD, MI 48075-1238			FULTON, KRISTINA ROSE	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
	3673			
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
11/09/2009	PAPER			

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/710,454	SCHMIDT ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	KRISTINA R. FULTON	3673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 August 2009.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,4,5,8-13,16 and 21-27 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4,8,12 and 16 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1,5,9-11,13 and 21-27 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/1/09.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Response to Amendment***

This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 10/1/09. Claims 1, 4-5, 8-13, 16 and 21-27 are pending with claims 22-27 newly added. Claims 4, 8, 12 and 16 are withdrawn. Claims 2-3, 6-7, 14-15 and 17-20 are cancelled.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

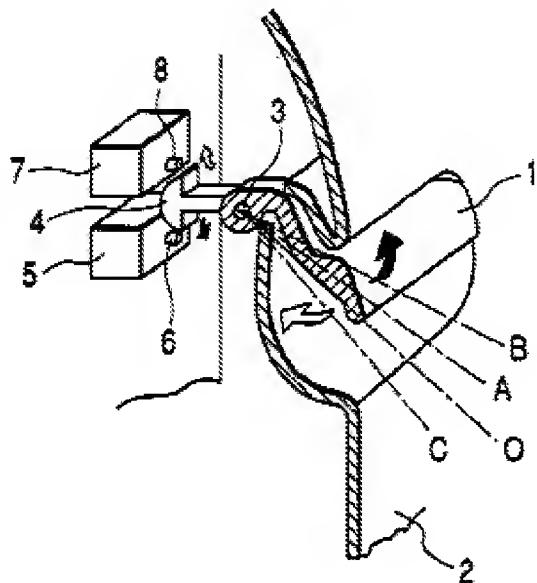
3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**4. Claims 1, 5, 9 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takata (US 2004/0183655) in view of Doucet (US 2001/0010166).**

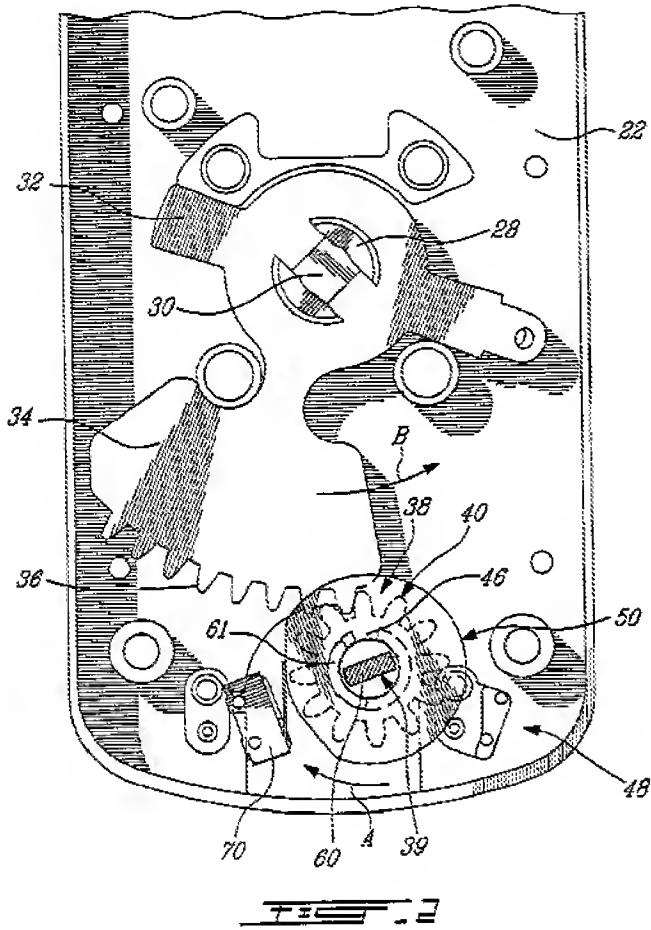
5. Regarding claims 1 and 26, Takata teaches a mechanical handle switch assembly integrated within a door of a vehicle and utilized for actuating a vehicle based system, comprising a door handle mechanism (1) coupled to a the door for actuation by a user, being movable in a substantially outboard direction for both actuating the vehicle based system and unlatching the door, a drive train mechanism (4) coupled to said door handle mechanism and being actuated by said door handle mechanism; a switch device (5) operatively coupled to said drive train mechanism and being selectively operated by said drive train mechanism to actuate said vehicle-based system. Further, Takata shows the door handle mechanism is movable within a predetermined travel distance, said predetermined travel distance including a switch-triggering distance (O-A) and an unlatching distance (O-B) that is greater than and inclusive of said switch-triggering distance (see figure below), said door handle mechanism being moved by said switch-triggering distance for actuating said switch device, said door handle mechanism being moved by said unlatching distance for unlatching the door, said unlatching distance sized greater than said switch triggering distance such that a controller can authorize

entry prior to said door handle mechanism unlatching the door. See the Takata device below.



Takata fails to show a drive train mechanism including a first and second gear member and a cam mechanism. Doucet shows these features to be well known in the vehicle latch art. Doucet shows a first gear (34) having a first radius, a second gear member (40) having a second radius less than the first radius and operatively coupled to the first gear member and a cam mechanism (50) having a third radius greater than the second radius and integrated with the second gear member and directly contacting a switch device (70). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace the drive mechanism of Takata with the drive mechanism of Doucet since replacing one known element with a functional equivalent is considered to be within the level of basic knowledge of a worker in the art. Replacing the Takata drive mechanism with any drive mechanism to translate motion from the handle to the switch would be considered an

obvious modification and would yield predictable results as the drive mechanism functions in the Doucet device to relay motion to the switch as necessary in the Takata device. See the Doucet device below.



6. Regarding claim 5, the door handle mechanism of Takata has a lift configuration for unlatching the door. See figure above.

7. Regarding claim 9, Takata teaches a mechanical door handle switch assembly wherein said switch device is biased to an open position (paragraph [0025] teaches the handle is biased to the normal position. In this position the switch is “open”).

**8. Claims 10-11, 13, 17, 21-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takata and Doucet as applied above and further in view of Bella (US 6367124) and Geil et al (US 6181024).**

9. Regarding claim 10, Takata and Doucet teach a passively actuated vehicle system comprising a mechanical handle assembly as applied to claim 1 above. Bella teaches that dampening mechanisms are extremely well known in the vehicle latch art (column 1, lines 14-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a dampening mechanism on the Takata device in order to “dampen the strong...force of the door handle...” (column 1, lines 14-20). Takata shows the handle is moveable only in a counter-clockwise direction between a non-lifted and lifted position. (Please note that the movement of the handle in the opposite direction is for different positions). Takata further teaches a controller (i.e. vehicle mounted unit, paragraph [0026]), a portable transponder (i.e. the portable unit, paragraph [0026]) carried by a user and utilized for communicating with said vehicle based transponder, a locking mechanism (i.e. door locking mechanism, paragraph [0026]) coupled to said controller for actuation by said controller, said switch device coupled to one of said controller and said vehicle-based transceiver, and in use actuating said vehicle-based transceiver to transmit a challenge signal to said portable transponder; said locking mechanism unlocking said door after said controller determines that said user is an authorized

entity. Takata fails to teach a vehicle-based transceiver coupled to said controller. Geil shows that it is known in the mechanical door handle switch assembly art to construct a device for unlocking a door including a switch (2) coupled to one of a controller (4) and a vehicle-based transceiver (3), and wherein the switch device for actuating said vehicle-based transceiver to transmits a challenge signal to said portable transponder. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify Takata's assembly as taught by Geil, since Geil states in column 1, lines 60-65 that retrofitting a locking system with a transmitter and transponder is simple and advantageous. Please note that because the unlatching distance is greater than the switch triggering distance, the controller could inherently authorize entry prior to the door mechanism unlatching the door.

10. Regarding claim 11, Takata shows a switch triggering distance substantially less than the unlatching distance (as described in claim 1 above).

11. Regarding claim 13, Takata teaches a door handle mechanism having a lift configuration for unlatching the door as applied to claim 5 above.

12. Regarding claim 21, Takata shows a passively actuated vehicle system wherein the passively actuated vehicle system is a passive entry system for a vehicle.

13. Regarding claims 22-24 and 27, the dampening mechanism of Bella is capable of functioning as claimed as it is well known that a dampening mechanism is used for slowing movement. Bella as combined above would perform the functions of claims 22-24.

14. Regarding claim 25, Doucet is used to teach the drive train having gears of different ratios as applied to claim 1 above.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KRISTINA R. FULTON whose telephone number is (571)272-7376. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 7-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Cuomo can be reached on 571-272-6856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/K. R. F./  
Examiner, Art Unit 3673  
11/8/09

/Carlos Lugo/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3673